

THE INTELLIGENCER.

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TheIntelligencer.

WHEELING, DECEMBER 8, 1896.

The Message.

The annual message of President Cleveland is not of unusual length, but in some respects is of unusual interest, as much of it is devoted to matters which are occupying the public mind and are subjects of grave discussion.

The message opens, as was expected, with a felicitation of the country on the result of the recent national election, which averted the dangers threatening our national honor and credit, and on the fact that the quiet submission to the popular will was evidence of the patriotism of the people.

In the discussion of our relations with foreign nations, the President meets two important questions directly and there is no mingling of words in outlining the policy of the administration and in recommending a course to Congress. Concerning the Turkish question, he assures us that the government has pursued the course that it is entitled to; that prompt indemnity has been asked for the property destroyed belonging to American citizens; that the lives and rights of our people in Armenia are being carefully looked after.

A very large proportion of the people of the United States will be somewhat disappointed with the tone of that part of the message dealing with the insurrection in Cuba. It had been hoped that the President was possessed of official information concerning the condition on the island which would warrant him in recommending decisive measures—measures which would bring to an end the terrible state of affairs existing, or at least secure to the Cubans belligerent rights. Instead, however, he adheres to the policy of inaction and non-interference which has been pursued by the administration on the ground that the Cubans have no government and the situation is such that, in spite of all the vast interests of the United States involved, no other course can at present be adopted.

There is a saving clause, and one in which there is hope for the future. In the statement that Spain has not acted with reason with respect to this government's friendly overtures in the direction of bringing about peace by securing for Cuba the reforms in government she has long demanded, and which Spanish statesmen admit should be granted. The President declares that should this unreasonable attitude continue, the United States may, and of right should, feel released from obligations in recognition of Spain's sovereignty, and that those obligations would be superseded by a higher duty which we could not hesitate to discharge.

The question naturally arises, how long will it be, in the mind of President Cleveland, before these conditions arrive? Has not Spain already been unreasonable enough to suit him? Have there not been enough butcheries? Has not the warfare been unprovoked enough? It does seem that the President has gone out of his way to make excuses for Spain and her blood-thirsty commander of the army in Cuba, and to remind us that she performed a great service to the world 400 years ago in helping to discover America.

From the President's standpoint, and basing an opinion upon his presentation of the facts, his policy of non-interference may be wise, conservative and diplomatic. It may be even humane, but it is not consistent with his declaration that if Spain continues to act without reason we may have to step in and stop the war in the interests of civilization.

Much of the remainder of the message is given up to routine matters of the government, and there are a number of important recommendations. His utterances on the need of currency reform, the retirement of greenbacks, &c., and his defense of his free trade policy are repetitions of former messages, and, though statesmanlike in their expression, they present nothing new. They are, however, important at this juncture, for they are questions that must be settled by the present Congress or the one just elected.

Postmasters and Civil Service Rules. President Cleveland intimates in his message that he is not yet ready to place the fourth-class postmasters under civil service regulations, though he strongly advocates the idea. The reason why Mr. Cleveland will leave the matter for his successor to deal with, if it is dealt with at all, is found in the fact that between now and the fourth of March the civil service commission would not have time to classify the service and otherwise prepare for the carrying out of the order.

It may, therefore, be safely predicted that the more than 60,000 postoffices in this class will be available to be filled by a Republican administration. The system now in vogue has its objections,

some of which the President points out, but it has never yet been made clear why the fourth class offices should be under civil service regulations any more than those of the first-class, that is, those that are filled by presidential appointment. Why discriminate?

The Cleveland Leader, commenting on the proposition to place the country postoffices in the classified list offers the sensible and practical suggestion that the postmasters in the smaller towns are usually satisfactory to the patrons of the offices. The appointments are nearly always made after the applicants have secured petitions from the voters and, in some cases, are selected by popular vote. The postmaster is always a Republican or Democrat, according to the administration from which he receives his appointment, but his conduct of the office is not partisan, except in rare instances, when, on proper complaint, he is called to account.

The Leader says: "The postmaster of the country town stands close to the people. He is the only representative of the government they ever see, and they are much better satisfied to have their postmaster selected as at present than they would be if compelled to accept a man who, though personally unpopular, might be able to pass the competitive examination and secure the appointment."

There is a great deal of truth in this, but it may not out-weigh the reasons the President urges for the proposed change. Certain it is, however, that there is no outcry from the people for the "reform." They seem to be content with the existing order, so far as the post-offices are concerned. To apply the system of competitive examinations to all the postoffices of the country would be to inaugurate a gigantic undertaking. The first assistant postmaster general, under the present administration, gives it as his opinion that the plan is impracticable and involves many difficulties.

Mr. W. J. Bryan announces that he is unable to keep up with his correspondence. Perhaps if he were to let up on talking he would have more time to devote to writing.

Mr. Bayard's declination of the proposed Christmas gift from admiring British friends was in good taste. Some one must have sent him copies of the home papers.

MR. A. W. CAMPBELL.

Has Something to Say of Mr. Hearne's Scheme for the Coinage of Silver—Mr. Hearne's Contentment Assailed.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR:—I am in receipt of a copy of the Ohio Valley Manufacturer of the 3rd inst., in which appears an article on the silver question from the pen of Mr. W. H. Hearne, especially marked for my attention, and inasmuch as the author invites discussion and criticism I may, I suppose, regard myself as personally called upon to give the subject matter some attention.

The writer starts out with the hypothesis that it is at least a political necessity for the Republican party to conciliate the "Republican silver senators," in order that they may permit some "reasonable legislation" to be enacted. This reminds me of the statement of Senator Teller, that the tariff act of 1890 was the result of the silver deal that eventuated in the Sherman act of that year. Both acts were the cause of "woes unnumbered" to the Republican party, and the Sherman act was largely the cause of the panic of 1893 and all the resultant depression in business. If recent history therefore has taught us anything it is that it would have been infinitely better for both the Republican party and the country that that deal had never been consummated. Certainly it ought to make all concerned very slow to go into another deal.

Mr. Hearne has a plan that he thinks will assure the country against the return of disaster from silver coinage. He submits an alternative scheme, either of which he thinks would work. He would make 730 grains of pure silver the standard for future dollars coined out of that metal. But he would not put the 730 grains (worth now about a dollar in gold), into a silver dollar. Instead of that he would use only 371 grains for actual coinage of a so-called dollar, while the rest of the 730 grains he would reserve as a sort of separable concomitant of said dollar, held in trust by the United States treasury as a guarantee of its value. Or, if the depositor of 730 grains of silver preferred to have the whole of it in Uncle Sam's hands, he would give him a paper certificate dollar, just as a paper dollar is now given in exchange for a 371 grain silver dollar. All our present silver paper money is of this character, some 500 or more millions, a fact which may have escaped Mr. Hearne's attention, by which he will find that he would thus be able to prevent complications by providing two kinds of silver dollars, one twice as valuable as the other. We should thus have what might come to be known as silver dollars "common" and silver dollars "preferred," just as we have two kinds of stock of this character issued by the same corporation, or just as we have first and second mortgage bonds. Certainly the difference in value of these two dollars would be very marked in the estimation of the commercial world, just as it was in the case of the Trade and Standard dollars some years ago. I fear the great law of Gresham would intervene to entirely frustrate Mr. Hearne's calculations, or in other words, that the inferior silver dollar would drive the superior one out of circulation. This is what always happens when you have two kinds of money of the same nominal value, but of different real value, and certainly a dollar with 730 grains of silver behind it is worth more than one with only 371 grains inside of it. The government would, of course, stand pledged to surrender that 730 grains of silver on return of the new dollar, and what value would it be? And for another value for the dollar would be invaluable. So that, in effect, we would have as now, simply a 371 grain dollar in circulation. I assume that Mr. Hearne will admit that any disparity in these two dollars would neutralize their usefulness as circulating medium and if there would be no such disparity then why ask the depositor to leave 730 grains of silver instead of 371? If the answer is, "because a dollar and the other would go for more, why double up in the requirements of their respective coinage? I may REQUIREMENTS, for, of course, Mr. Hearne is aware that we are every month, even now, coining 371-grain silver dollars out of the bullion on hand under the "Sherman Act." And to coin 730 grain dollars and 371 grain dollars for the choice of the holder would be the world as to what we would do next.

Of course, we could not do such a thing; neither could we afford to use 730 grains of our already bought and paid for bullion in the treasury as the quantum for a dollar, for thereby we would only add to the millions of loss we have now suffered by the purchase of it at higher prices, and thereby double up to present figures. We are estimated to have lost, first and last, since 1878, some 100 millions, and now to double up the amount of silver in a dollar would be simply to add a vast increase to this tremendous loss. I am sure Mr. Hearne would not advocate such a policy, and therefore I do not see how he can make his plan work as a practical scheme.

A. W. CAMPBELL.

**\$3,400.00 CASH AND GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS**

As follows:—  
4 First Prizes, each of \$100 Cash - \$ 400.00  
20 Second " " " \$100 Prizes - 2,000.00  
40 Third " " " \$25 Gold Watches - 1,000.00  
Cash and Prizes given each month - \$3,400.00

Total given during 12 mos. 1897, \$40,800.00

**HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.**  
Competitors to receive the money SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers may collect, Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called Coupons) are to be sent postpaid, fully paid, enclosed with a letter stating Competitor's name and address, and the number of Coupons to be sent, to the following: New York, marked on outside of wrapper (left hand corner) with NUMBER of Office of S. L. Competitor's name in.

**NAME OF DISTRICT.**  
1. New York City, Brooklyn, Long Island, West Virginia, New Jersey.  
2. New York State (outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island).  
3. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.  
4. The New England States.

\*The bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1896, 1897 by Geo. N. Pierce & Co. of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickel Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Hobbles.

**1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:**  
The 1st Competitor who sends in the largest number of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive \$100 Cash.  
The 2d Competitor who sends in the Next Largest Number of coupons from the district in which they reside will receive a Gold Watch.  
The 3d Competitor who sends in the Next Largest Number of coupons from the district in which they reside will receive a Gold Watch.  
The 4th Competitor who sends in the Next Largest Number of coupons from the district in which they reside will receive a Gold Watch.

**2. The Competitions will Close the Last Day of Each Month during 1897.** Coupons received too late for our monthly competition will be put into the next.

**3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in their stores will be disqualified.** Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are disqualified from competing.

**4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors about 21 days after each competition closes.**

**5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.**

**LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.**

**THE.....**

**Valley Star Stoves Ranges**

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Shoe Seller. 1049 Main Street.

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TWO BOARDS MEET.

Board of Education Did Not Consider the New Rules.

COL. MILLER LED OPPOSITION

That was too strong for the Supporters of Immediate Consideration—The Sunday Hours at the Library—County Commissioners Held Their Regular Meeting.

A special meeting of the city board of education was held last night, for the purpose of considering the new rules for the government of the board, which have been prepared by the special committee on rules, appointed some eighteen months ago. President Ulrich was in the chair. Those present and the absentees were as follows:

Present—Birch, Birney, Boyd, Hubbard, McConnell, Maxwell, Miller, Milligan, Newbitt, Walker, Weidner, Ulrich; total, 12.

Absentees—Buckman, Campbell, Dickey, Dudley, Jeffers; Medick, Schultz, Stanton, Hill; total, 5.

President Ulrich said there had been some difference of opinion as to the legality of a special meeting for the consideration of the rules. He would decide that the rules could be considered now, and the second reading to go over until the regular meeting.

Colonel Miller held that the rules could not be considered at this special meeting. There is no reason for the haste of the board in acting upon what the committee took eighteen months to accomplish. He did not intend to pose as an obstructionist, but preferred to act legally and judicially. The matter had been referred to the next meeting of the board, meaning of course, the next regular meeting.

Mr. Waldorf moved to go into committee of the whole and consider the rules. The motion provoked an extended discussion. Colonel Miller led the opposition to consideration of the rules at this time. Mr. Maxwell, too, opposed consideration. Before Mr. Waldorf's motion was put by President Ulrich, Colonel Miller carried so strongly that the president did not feel called upon for a division. It was evident that several members of the board were ready with their hatchets sharpened for some of the "reforms" the committee would have adopted. Now the matter goes over until the regular meeting of the board, on the 17th of this month.

As has already been brought out in the Intelligencer, there is a strong opposition to some of the new rules. The strongest opposition is arrayed against the rule which provides that the public library shall be open from 3 to 5 p. m. on Sunday. Formerly the library was open from noon to 6 p. m. and later on this was changed to 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. The people who have little or no opportunity to visit the library during the week, feel that the board should not cut down the Sunday hours, and it is quite likely there are enough members of the board who hold that opinion, and will defeat the proposed 2 to 5 p. m. rule when it is considered on the 17th.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Held Their Regular Meeting—That Extra Compensation for Circuit Judges—Sheriff-elect Richards Filed His Bond.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ohio county board of county commissioners was held yesterday morning, with President Dobbins presiding and Clerk T. C. Moffat at the desk. Every member of the board was present, and a big list of county business was transacted.

The minutes of the meetings held during the past two months were read by the clerk and approved by the board.

Bills were ordered paid as follows:

Court house and jail.....	\$ 259 46
Finance committee.....	1 55 16
Poor house and farm.....	561 01
County Jail fund.....	1,145 98
Roads and bridges.....	2,611 29
Total.....	\$6,236 81

Sheriff Fraumheim reported county orders returned to the amount of \$33,565 52. The superintendent of the poor house and farm reported cash receipts during the month amounting to \$8 50. There are 69 white male inmates, 18 white females, 3 colored females; total inmates, 90.

The board approved the report of the finance committee distributing the railroad assessments to the various districts. The only changes since last year are a decrease in Union district, on account of the destruction of the Baltimore & Ohio passenger depot, and an addition to Madison, caused by the building of the new Pan Handle passenger station.

The railroad assessments reported to the board by the state board of public works aggregated \$14,000 81, a slight decrease compared with last year. The figures are:

B. & O.....	\$1,700 00
W. & P. & E.....	18,282 80
W. & K.....	24,025 00
W. & E. G.....	95,000 00
Ohio River.....	5,481 60
Wheeling Railway Co.....	92,543 60
W. & B. & T.....	300,000 00
Total.....	\$1,010,019 00

A communication from the Ohio county criminal court was read. It calls attention to the finding of the recent grand jury, relative to the short curtains used in the election booths, which did not furnish the privacy that the voter should have. Before the next election the board will provide larger curtains.

J. E. Nichols, road supervisor in Richland district, resigned, and Taylor Kellar was selected in his stead.

George Bordeaux was re-elected engineer of the county building and Hazlett Freeze was chosen assistant engineer.

The matter of the salaries of the incoming circuit judges, Messrs. Paul and Hervey, next came up. A year or two ago, the legislature gave to the Ohio county board of county commissioners the power to grant circuit judges extra compensation when they become residents of the county. The state fixes the salary of the circuit judges at \$1,500 a year. The Ohio county board has been

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**I HEREBY RESPECTFULLY REQUEST**  
DRAW my name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for City Clerk, and desire to extend my sincere thanks to my friends for the support which they so kindly extended.

**W. F. STEININGER.**

**HERE YOU ARE**  
**GOLDEN FLOUR**  
It's a good time to send a trial order. You get the best in the market and at less than day's value. Trial orders from new trade solicited.

**HUEBELS GROCERY HOUSE,**  
221 Market Street.

**PITTED RAISINS.**  
Absolutely clean, and ready for use. Every seed taken out and cleaned. Just the thing for fruit cake.

**ALBERT STOLZE & CO.,**  
1117 Market Street.

**WHITE AND LIGHT.**  
So your bread will be baked with **IMPERIAL FLOUR.**  
Ask for it at **H. F. BEHRENS CO.'S,**  
221 Market Street.

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
Thirty Dozen **STUART'S DISEPSIA TABLETS.**  
Fresh and Genuine.

**GOETZ'S DRUG STORE,**  
405 1/2 Market and Twelfth Streets.

**ADIES LIKE**  
**ROOKWOOD POTTERY**  
Why? Because no duplicates are made. The ware is original, strictly American, and managed by a woman.

**EWING BROS.,**  
Sole Agents,  
17 1/2 Market Street.

**AMERICAN BEAUTY.**  
You must see the American Beauty Soap in operation at our store. You can see, vert it from a Gas and Coal Store in one minute. No Plumber's Bill.

**GEO. W. JOHNSON'S SONS,**  
1219 Main Street.

**ATTENTION, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.**  
Members of Cyrene Commandery No. 2 are hereby ordered and members of Wheeling Commandery No. 1 are requested to meet at the Assembly, Masonic Temple, in full uniform at 1 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, December 9, to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased companion, Sir Alexander F. Schoen.

**EDWARD C. SCHOEN,**  
Eminent Commander,  
Attest: W. H. GRABE,  
Recorder.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
On Wednesday, December 22, 1896, at 1 o'clock p. m., I will offer on the premises at public-private sale a small farm of eight acres, fronting on the Ohio river, along the lines of the railroad, and four miles from Wheeling, W. Va., and just above Tiltonville, Jefferson county, Ohio. Well improved, nice two-story dwelling of 7 rooms, carriage house, stable and other outbuildings. Will sell with or without all particulars, call on or address WILLIAM L. MEDILL, Northeast Corner Court House, Steubenville, Ohio. de-5-10-96

**At the Fireside.**

One of the luxuries of living is to put on a warm pair of slippers during the evening at home. The luxury is increased if the slippers come from Alexander's. They fit perfectly, look stylish, wear well and are priced low.

**ALEXANDER,**  
Shoe Seller. 1049 Main Street.

**STOVES—B. FISHER.**

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